UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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HARRISBURG FIELD HEARING

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MEDIA OWNERSHIP_

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23, 2007

The Commission convened in the Sunoco Performance Theater of the Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts, 222 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at 9:00 a.m., Kevin Martin, Chairman, presiding.

FCC MEMBERS PRESENT:

KEVIN MARTIN, Chairman
MICHAEL J. COPPS, Commissioner
DEBORAH TAYLOR TATE, Commissioner
JONATHAN ADELSTEIN, Commissioner
ROBERT McDOWELL, Commissioner
LOUIS SIGALOS, Moderator

PANELISTS PRESENT:

PAUL QUINN
BISHOP BENJAMIN PETERSON
BETH McCONNELL
JOE LEWIN
LAURI LEBO
JIM HAIGH
WILLIAM BALDWIN

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2	9:20 a.m.
3	CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Good morning,
4	everyone, and welcome to the Federal Communications
5	Commission's third hearing on media ownership. I
6	think you all for being here and thank the panelists
7	for their willingness to partake today and have a
8	part in this presentation.
9	Before we begin, we do have a few
10	opening remarks and I think we have the pleasure of
11	having the Mayor of Lebanon here, Robert Ansbach, I
12	think? Is Robert here?
13	MR. ANSBACH: Right here.
14	CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Oh, sorry.
15	MR. ANSBACH: May I use this microphone?
16	CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Sure, or you can come
17	up to use the podium if you like, as well.
18	MR. ANSBACH: I think this is easier.
19	CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Sure.
20	MR. ANSBACH: And it will keep this as
21	timely as possible.
22	I want to thank you for inviting me here
23	today and holding this hearing in Harrisburg.
24	One of the things that I found in my six
25	years as mayor and four years in council is the
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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 responsiveness of our television stations in the local area to local issues. And very quickly, of course, we just went through a snow emergency locally, actually statewide, that created a lot of difficulties. The media was there. They were providing timely information on closures, on emergencies, what was happening in the community and keeping people informed.

I have to tell you that I believe that they do provide a balanced reporting because, as we see that, they really do try and tell both sides of the story. From political issues that I've seen recently, I believe they reported very well on issues that were happening in Harrisburg with pay raise issues, with a myriad of things that were happening.

But more than their reporting, they're also involved in the local communities. We've had them involved with nonprofits, in fund-raising, in projects assisting people, we, I was talking to people this morning who said, you know, if we can get it on television and they respond, the public response to the needs of the community is absolutely incredible. So, they do a lot of good things, not just in the reporting, not just in their

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programming, but also in what they're doing in the community.

I mean, we even got one of the reporters from WGAL to jump in a freezing lake on New Year's Day. That was a fun day. I don't know that Ben is enamored with that.

But the reality is is that these stations do do a great deal for the community. And we also saw, and this is my observation during recent happenings in Lancaster County with the Amish shootings, we saw the local media take the lead on that and explain that this is what the Amish are about, this is how things happen, and this is the way we need to handle it. And I think they deserve recognition for that because they did not turn it into a tabloid day of mourning and shoving microphones in grieving people's faces. They handled the story very, very well, very, very professionally, and not only told the story of what happened, but educated America on this community.

So, I thank you very much for the invitation to come here and speak. It was a pleasure to meet you all this morning and I wish you the best in your stay in Central Pennsylvania.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you. I think we

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also have a representative from John Brenner, the Mayor of York, I think, Steven Bush. Is he, is Steven Bush here?

MR. BUSH: Yes, good morning. Thank
you. My name is Steve Bush and I'm the project
manager for White Rose Community Television, which
is a PEG station operated by the City of York in
York, Pennsylvania. Thank you very much for the
opportunity to speak to you about the impact that
media ownership has on small communities like York,
PA.

On behalf of Mayor Brenner and City of York, we would like to acknowledge the community involvement of our TV, print, and radio media. This is really important to us and we work very closely with Fox43, a Tribune Company. Our PEG station creates some local content that is important to our communities that supplement some of the stuff that the larger media outlets perform. But it's incumbent upon us to build partnerships and to develop relationships with the media in our community in order to provide the information and the voice to the local communities. And we have those relationships with Fox43, with WSBA, and the local print media.

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On behalf of Mayor Brenner, we want to thank you very much for giving us an opportunity to talk to you. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you. And again, thank you everyone for being here.

You know, as most of you all know, we began a comprehensive review of our rules governing media ownership last summer. And this hearing is the third in a series of six media ownership hearings that we're going to be holding across the country. We held the first of these in Los Angeles last fall and then we held another hearing Nashville in December. And the goal of these hearings is to more fully and directly involve the American people in our decision making process. As I have said many times before, I think that the public input is critical to our process.

The decisions that we are going to try to make about our ownership rules are difficult and they are critical. The media touches almost every aspect of our lives and we are dependent up on it for our news, our information, and our entertainment. Indeed, the opportunity to continue to express diverse viewpoints lies at the heart of our democracy.

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The Commission has three goals that our rules are intended to further; competition, diversity and localism. I recognize that many of the concerns expressed about the increased consolidation and the ability to preserve diversity. And, also critical to our view, is exploring and understanding the competitive realities of today's media marketplace.

Some of our rules have not been undated for many years and may no longer reflect the current marketplace. Indeed, it is our task to respond to the recent court rulings ensuring that our ownership rules take into account that competitive marketplace, but in a way that continues to promote and preserve localism and diversity.

I think it's also important for the Commission to try to find more opportunities for diverse viewpoints to be heard. Part of the problem, at times, has been the limited number of channels that may be available in broadcast television and radio and the high startup costs for building and operating your own new stations.

And I think in the past, the Commission has taken some important steps to try to provide more opportunities in radio, for example, with the

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advent of low power FM. Low power FM has provided a lower cost opportunity for many new voices in communities to get into what can be a crowded local radio market.

Another idea that I have has been trying to find ways to help small and independently owned businesses overcome financial and resourcing strengths, to allow them to enter the broadcast industry, by leasing some of an existing broadcast television spectrum to distribute their own programming. Conversion to digital operations will enable broadcasters to fit a single channel of analogue programming into a smaller amount of digital spectrum. Often, there's additional spectrum left over that can be used to fit other channels of programming in. And I think that small and independently owned businesses could take advantage of this and use a portion of the existing broadcasters' digital spectrum to operate their own station and obtain some of the accompanying rights and obligations, such as public interest obligations and carriage rights.

I think that as we try to explore other ways to enable more important and diverse voices to participate, we need to make sure that we're

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reviewing our ownership rules and working to develop a record, with hearings like this one and through the written comment process, which will help us inform our decisions.

I'm particularly pleased that we're holding this third hearing here in Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg has a population of just under 50,000 and it's a significantly smaller city than many of the others that we've visited thus far. And I think it's critical for the commission to have the opportunity to hear what the media ownership landscape looks like in a variety of marketplaces. And I think that we certainly appreciated the fact that there are so many people who are anxious to talk to the Commission about their views and make sure that we can hear about the impact of media ownership in Harrisburg here, in a city that is a smaller media market. So, the Harrisburg residents will certainly provide us an additional and unique opportunity and unique insight and perspective on our media ownership rules.

So, I do think it's important for us to try to make sure that we have opportunity for everyone to participate. So we'll be looking

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forward to hearing your thoughts and insights going forward. And again, thank you for everyone's participation today.

Commissioner Copps?

COMMISSIONER COPPS: I'm going to stand up here so I can move around a little bit. Good morning to everybody and welcome. I really appreciate all of you coming out early on a Friday morning. I know many of you have other places you could be and we thank you for coming here.

We are, as Chairman Martin just said, halfway through now the number of meetings that he has agreed to hold but I don't think we're anywhere near amassing half the information we need to have in order to make really informed decisions about the future of our media.

You know communications accounts for about one-sixth of the total U.S. economy and it represents, I believe, the most powerful business in America. And when it comes to media, I don't think anything rivals not just the economic, but the social, and the cultural, and the political impact of those who decide what we, as citizens, will see and hear on the radio. And that's why this issue about the future of our media, how few companies are

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going to be allowed to own, how many outlets, or what public interest standards are going to apply to these outlets is so important to each to every one of us as citizens. It goes to the entertainment programming we receive, whether we'll have ever more of that nationalized and homogenized and often graphically violent fare. And it goes to the vitality of our civic dialogue and whether media will cover issues of real importance to the future of local communities and the future of our nation.

I have been in literally scores of media markets around this nation over the last five years, trying to understand how various localities are faring under the tremendous consolidation that has overtaken America's media during the past decade and more. And today, we come to Harrisburg to learn from our distinguished panel and even more importantly, from members of this audience, how you think the Harrisburg media is doing in serving you on your airways. We want to understand your history and your experience, your satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the current media environment. We want to know whether the broadcasters who use the public airwaves, for free by the way, your airwaves, are actually serving your interests, the public

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interest.

As I attend these meetings around the country, I try to focus, as we go around, on a different specific problem and that's what I'd like to do for just a minute or two this morning. I think it's especially appropriate that we're gathered here in the capital of the Keystone State because I can't think of an area of more vital public concern than how well State government is covered by the press. After all, we live in an era when greater power is being exercised by state house's control over issues like energy, and education, and the environment, Homeland Security, transportation, the list goes on and on and on.

We have 7,400 state legislators in the United States of America. Each year, they enact about 40,000 new laws that affect each and every one of us. And they allocate roughly \$1.3 trillion in state funds. So that's where a lot of action takes place. And my question here is this. Is your Harrisburg media, your Pennsylvania media more generally, telling you what you need to know about all of this? Now, you know, there are some people that know what they need to know and they manage to find out, and that would be our friends in the

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 lobbying community. And given the well documented shift in power between federal and state authorities, the state lobbying business has just skyrocketed. There are now around 40,000 registered state level lobbyists. That's five lobbyists for every legislator in our state capitals. Their number differs depending on the state. New York is at or near the top with 20 lobbyists per legislator. Pennsylvania, happily, is more modest, I think it's down to two per legislator. Maybe that makes you feel better; it doesn't do a whole lot for me.

But here's the kicker. According to the center for public integrity, lobbying at the state house level was a \$1.2 billion business in 2005.

Big business. So, what does all that mean for your state and your community?

So, in preparation for today's hearing,
I looked over at some of the statistics about state
house reporting and I really couldn't believe how
bad the news was. I learned, for example, that
there are only about 500 reporters these days
covering state houses across the entire country.
And that's a number that has been steadily declining
for decades. That works out to about ten per state,
for all forms of media, with only a handful

sometimes as few as two in our smaller states.

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Contrast that with what we even at the FCC have back in Washington. I'd say there are roughly 30 reporters who cover our little agency day in and day out for a variety of general interest publications and trade journals. Now, I wish the mainstream press paid even more attention to what the FCC does, like the issues of media consolidation we're here to talk about today.

But overall, I think it's correct to say that most reporters try to provide the American public with a pretty fair idea of what's going on with the Federal Communications Regulation. And I can certainly tell you that media scrutiny is good for us and is a critical check to make sure that we are serving the public interest, but not the special interest.

But what happens when entire state houses, state capitals, don't have anything close to even the level of coverage we have at the FCC? Yes, sure, a few times a year when the state legislature passes a really big bill, there will be a story in most local newspapers and on most local newscasts, but there's a huge difference between that occasional story by a generalist reporter and a

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sustained attention by a beat reporter who is conversant with the issues, who knows the players, who understands the institution's makeup and procedures and history and who has a roster of contacts where he can get the facts from. A good, experienced beat reporter sees the forest and not just the trees and he can help readers understand how arcane policy debates affect their daily lives.

So, that's what we need more of, reporters who have a sixth sense when something doesn't feel quite right when something is amiss. And those are the guys and gals who write the groundbreaking investigative pieces about wrongdoing in the state lottery office, or the trucking commission or what have you and who expose the links between the revolving doors between government and industry and who can take on these huge tasks of reporting to the people. It can take years to develop that kind of ability. It's not just a matter of innate intelligence or hard work or getting a journalism degree. It's about spending month after month after month on the beat.

Now, compare that idea with what one dejected political reporter told the <u>American</u>

Journalism Review about his beat. He said, "There

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are some state offices like the Department of
Insurance that haven't seen a reporter in years."

It was Justice Brandeis who once remarked that
sunshine is the best disinfectant and electric light
is the best policeman. You know, it makes you
wonder what's growing in some of the government
offices that haven't been getting very much of
either.

And lest we forget, the huge corporations with that big lobbying contingent, they do know what's going on at the Department of Insurance and other branches of government. So the question is, aren't you entitled to the same? And that's what a vigorous press is all about, transparency, accountability, empowerment.

So thinking about issues like these brings home just what's at stake when we talk about the affects of media consolidation across ownership. Because a merger between two newsrooms usually means one less state house reporter. It also typically means one less environmental reporter, one less education reporter, and so on. Five or six mergers over a decade can mean going from hardy, vigorous competition among state house press correspondents down to none.

We had a hearing in Phoenix a few years ago and I remember the former mayor came out. And he said, you know, when I was mayor of the city and before the media was consolidated in Phoenix, we'd be in there having our city council meeting, I'd open the door for a restroom break and five reporters would fall through the door because they were all there trying to listen, see what was going Now, after consolidation took over in our city, I open the door and nobody's there. And that's true. I've seen that place after place. And we're paying a price for that. And what I'd like to know is if you folks think you're paying any kind of a price for that here, or if things are well? We've got a lot of damage to repair.

We've got a lot of damage to repair.

You know, three years ago when FCC then Chairman,

Michael Powell rammed his ill-advised new rules

allowing fewer media players to own more and more

outlets through the commission, three million people

contacted the FCC and said we don't like that. And

Congress registered its objections and then the

Third Circuit Court over in Philadelphia sent those

rules back to us.

And what I want to do is make sure, first of all, that we don't have a repeat of the

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Powell near catastrophe. But I don't think we should stop there. I think we don't have to just play defense on this issue of media consolidation.

I think we can go on the offense and start talking more about more than just avoiding bad new rules.

Let's go back and fix some of the bad old rules that got us into this mess in the first place.

And then, let's go on from there to restore some meaningful public interest responsibilities on our broadcast media. And I'm talking about things like an honest to God licensing system that doesn't just grant licenses slam dunk to anybody that comes through the door, but stops to judge if a license holder is really serving the public interest. And let's be explicit and explain to them what we're looking for.

Another thing we could do is make sure that all this new digital multi-cast capability that we're talking about, make sure that what we're giving the broadcaster the right to do, return something positive for listeners. Here's a wonderful opportunity, if they can broadcast five or six streams into a community, to do more community news, more local arts coverage, more political races, and all that.

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20 So we've got our work cut out from it. Let me stop there. But I just want to say, I'm more optimistic about this than I have been in a long, long time. I think we have a new environment. I think people in the country are alive to this issue, aware of this issue, and understand that something needs to be done about it. I can see that right here in Harrisburg with this many people turning out this early in the morning. We thank you for coming. We're interested in listening to your experiences, and I hope you will really continue to stay involved in

this issue, because it's tremendously important to the future of all of us. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Good morning I'm Commissioner Adelstein and I'd like everybody. to thank you all so much for coming out this morning. I know you have a lot going on. And we could have given you a little more notice to get here, but I'm so glad that you all made it out.

And I'd like to thank Chairman Martin for bringing us here to Harrisburg for this opportunity to hear from you. I think that it's very important that we get outside of Washington and I very much appreciate his comments this

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morning about thinking about ways of using the digital spectrum to give diverse voices access to the airwaves. I think that's kind of creative thinking that we need. And as Commissioner Copps said, I think it gives me optimism that we're really looking at positive ways to move forward here.

I think that it's so important for us to remember that the public airwaves belong to you, the people that came out here, the American people, and not the media companies that we license to use the airwaves in order to make a profit. Now, we want them to do well. We want them to have good advertising revenue, etcetera, but the ultimate goal, according to the law that we are charged with, is ensuring that they operate in the public interest.

So, deciding who owns the media is fundamentally about our culture, about or democracy and about our way of life. It's about what you read, what you hear, what you watch. And I think your presence here today demonstrates that you're very concerned about the decisions that we'll make. And appropriately so because these are decisions that will affect your lives.

Now, the law that governs our actions is

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very simple. It tells us to promote the public interest. Now, the best way to do that is to hear directly from you, rather than thinking somehow we, inside the Beltway, know what's best for you and your family, better than you do for yourselves. So, I'm pleased that all of my colleagues are here to listen to what you have to say and make sure that we hear you out before acting to modify the rules.

And as I understand it, Harrisburg is a capital city that has experienced a real renaissance in its infrastructure, its economic growth, its community life. And as I understand it, the city is full of all kinds of vitality in the surrounding towns and the East Shore and the West Shore are full of all kinds of vitality and interesting developments. Unfortunately though, like a lot of American cities, Harrisburg's broadcast media outlets don't reflect the communities that they are licensed to serve. Instead, the media ownership is dominated by a handful of national companies. that doesn't mean they can't do a good job of serving you, I think they can. But I want to hear about what that means to all of you.

The question before us today is, what impact consolidation of ownership has had on the

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media coverage of this in surrounding communities. I think Commission Copps was very eloquent in his discussion about the importance of state government. And it's a matter of great personal importance to me as well because my own father served in our state legislature in my home state of South Dakota for some years and he learned how important it is, the kind of coverage he got in the little city of Pierre, a capital city with a beautiful dome just like you have here. When I drove in last night, to see that Capitol, it was just a gorgeous site. But it's more than just beautiful, it's representative of our democracy and the importance of holding elected officials accountable. And if the media doesn't do it, there's no way for the public to stay informed.

Pennsylvania, like most states across the country in the capitals, the quality of coverage of state legislative affairs appears to be diminishing.

Fewer media outlets cover the daily activities of the state house and fewer investigative reporters are available to develop, research, and write stories that are necessary to inform the electorate of this state. I really want to hear your

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perspective on this, whether you see this as a problem, what you see in terms of the kind of coverage that's happened of the state government. That's the lifeblood of the city and it's the lifeblood of the democracy of this state. And if these things aren't covered, it's all of the people that suffer.

about what level of media consolidation is in the public interest, I think it's beyond a doubt that the media has a direct impact on the health of our democracy. Nationally, when you look at today's broadcast media landscape, if it bleeds, it leads approach to news reporting. I hear that in city after city that I go to across the country. And while this may help ratings, it's the lifeblood of our democracy that bleeds when in-depth coverage of national and local elections disappear, when real investigative journalism is replaced with video news releases, and when the positive aspects of our communities aren't covered.

For example, one national study found that only one-half of one percent of local TV programming is public affairs, local public affairs, versus over 14 percent for infomercials. So, we've

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got to be careful. We've got to learn from our mistakes. We made mistakes in 2003 when the FCC attempted to implement the most destructive rollback of our media ownership protections in the history of American broadcasting. Over the objections of Commissioner Copps and me, the Commission issued regulations that would allow one media company to own up to three TV stations, eight radio stations, and the only daily newspaper in a single community.

And since that time in 2003, thanks to a lot of you here today, people rose up. Three million people, as we heard, nationwide, from every political stripe, left to right, and everyone in between, expressed their opposition to the rules. It wasn't a republican issue or a democratic issue, it was bipartisan, it was overwhelming. And it was right here in Pennsylvania in 2004 that the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, thanks to your own Prometheus Radio Project, sent the rules back to the Commission.

Another Pennsylvania Court chastised the FCC for failing to consider how these rules would affect minority ownership, how they would affect localism, in that they weren't drafted properly.

So, now is a chance for us to start from scratch

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